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Frees Pilots for Ogaden

Soviet Air Patrol Reported in Cuba

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Soviet Air Force units have begun to assist in the air defense of Cuba in an apparent attempt to free Cuban fighter pilots for combat in the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict, intelligence officials said today.

Although a White House spokesman would not comment, knowledgeable officials said that Soviet pilots in MIG interceptors had begun flying air-defense missions over Cuba. The officials would not divulge the source of the information, but it is thought to be based on the interception of communications between the pilots and Soviet ground crews.

There was no estimate of how large a Soviet force was involved in the operation, but some officials said that Moscow might be in the process of taking over the entire air defense of the island.

1962 Understanding

The Soviet Union has provided Cuba with substantial military aid and training during the last 15 years. However, this is believed to be the first time since the 1962 missile crisis that Soviet military units have been involved in Cuba's defense.

Some officials contend that the move may run counter to an understanding reached during the crisis, when the United States promised not to invade Cuba in return for assurances that no Soviet forces would be deployed there. State Department officials said that the understanding forbade only the deployment of offensive arms. They said that the use of Soviet pilots for air defense seemed to be within the scope of a Cuban-Soviet defense cooperation agreement reached in the mid-1960s.

While there is disagreement within the government over how to interpret the development, it is viewed as proof that Soviet-Cuban cooperation in supporting Ethiopia in its conflict with Somalia is closer than acknowledged by Moscow or Havana.

The buildup of Cuban technicians and troops in Ethiopia began in December, and the United States now estimates the force at more than 3,000. Earlier this month, officials said, Cuban pilots were flying strikes in Soviet-made fighters against Somali forces in the Ogaden Desert region as well as against insurgents in Eritrea.

Intelligence analysts said that

the strikes have been an important factor in Ethiopian military successes in the Ogaden, providing ground forces with air cover in counterattacks. They believe that the operation has drained the Cuban Air Force of its best pilots, requiring Soviet replacements.

The Cuban Air Force consists of 210 Soviet-built combat aircraft, including 80 MIG-21 and 40 MIG-19 interceptors. Soviet pilots are believed to be flying the more advanced MIG-21s and Soviet technicians are said to have taken over ground maintenance and radar support functions.

"This is not just a spur-of-the-moment operation," said an official. "It demanded a great deal of planning and must have been put in train months ago."

Although Cuba is not a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact alliance, defense cooperation between Moscow and Havana is close. When Cuban crises with U.S. support were defeated in an attempt to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro in April, 1961, Soviet military aid was increased and Soviet forces are thought to have been given command of key military installations.

During the 1962 missile crisis, in which Moscow attempted to deploy nuclear-armed offensive missiles in Cuba, Soviet forces are thought to have manned the air-defense batteries that shot down a U.S. U-2 spy plane. However, following the crisis, Cuban forces took over the direct defense of the island. This was facilitated by a large-scale training program begun by Moscow in the mid-1960s.

Difficult Problem

Officials emphasize that Soviet participation in Cuban air defense creates an ambiguous problem because it does not pose a direct threat to the United States. The Soviet move complicates the administration's efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict on the Horn of Africa and to discourage Cuban actions elsewhere on the continent.

A major question is why Moscow chose to use Cuban pilots rather than relying on Soviet personnel. Some officials believe that Cuba's image as a Third World, revolutionary nation makes it more politically acceptable for Cuban pilots to participate in the Ethiopia conflict.

Youthful Ambition

Two budding Russian gymnasts, bows all aflutter, mug for the photographer at a Soviet sports school in Moscow.

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UPI.

Magistrate Is Assassinated in Italy

Bonn Leader's Aide Is Seized

MUNICH, Feb. 14 (AP).—An aide to conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss apparently has been kidnapped, police said today.

Dieter Huber, 30, a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Strauss, disappeared yesterday from his Munich apartment.

Today, the German news agency DPA received a letter claiming that Mr. Huber had been abducted, police said. "Now Strauss can show how much freedom and human life are worth to him," said the letter, signed with the initials, "KGS."

Police said that they were taking the letter "very seriously" because it was postmarked before anyone except the police knew about Mr. Huber's disappearance. But they cautioned against assuming that Mr. Huber had been seized by terrorists. "A terrorist connection is not yet established, apart from the fact that Franz

Josef Strauss was named," a police spokesman said.

Observers speculated the KGS could stand for "Kommando Guter Sommerberg." He is accused in the slaying last year of West Germany's chief federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback.

Mr. Sonnenberg, who was arrested in a shootout with police, is to go on trial for Mr. Buback's murder next month in Stuttgart.

Security Increased

Mr. Strauss, a former defense minister and finance minister in the West German Cabinet, is one of the most powerful conservative leaders in the country. He heads the Christian Social Union.

Security was increased at the party's headquarters, and extra measures were taken to protect Mr. Strauss and other prominent members of the party, which forms the Bonn parliamentary opposition with the Christian Democratic Union.

Police said that Mr. Huber's brown sedan was found in his apartment garage early yesterday. The keys were inside, and Mr. Huber's hat was on the ground near the car.

Mr. Huber's wife notified police of her husband's disappearance.

Almost Silent Shooting

Mr. Palma was believed to have been killed by a burst from a submachine gun, possibly equipped with a silencer and fired from a canvas bag to catch the cartridge cases. Only one spent case was found at the scene of the shooting in a north Rome residential district. Bystanders said that they heard only faint detonations.

Witnesses said that three men in a car shot Mr. Palma as he was preparing to drive to work.

Mr. Palma was responsible for conditions inside eight new high security prisons set up to prevent repeated jailbreaks by political and criminal prisoners.

He had just returned from making arrangements at a Turin jail for a number of accused Red Brigade terrorists to stand trial there next month.

Rome magistrates called a suspension of court hearings for 30 minutes tomorrow, the three main unions announced a 15-minute protest strike, and President Leone said that Mr. Palma's death was "a barbarous killing at the hands of vile criminals."

Five Italian magistrates have been killed since 1971.

In the increasing political violence since Jan. 1976, terrorists, mostly leftists, have killed 25 persons including magistrates, lawyers, policemen and a journalist. Scores of industrialists, policemen, factory foremen, journalists, professors and magistrates have been shot and deliberately maimed.



Dieter Huber

New Tokyo Airport: Let the Traveler Beware

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (WP).—For the frequent international traveler who lives in Tokyo, March 30 looms as a grim day. It is the date established for the opening of Tokyo International Airport, which will inherit almost all of Tokyo's international air service from Haneda Airport.

For any other city in the world, the switch from a grubby, crowded terminal, such as Haneda, to a spacious, modern facility would be a cause for celebration. Among travelers here, however, it is about as welcome as the great earthquake of 1923.

The problem is that the new airport is 38 miles from central Tokyo and accessible only to the determined. It is already known widely as the world's most inconvenient airport to get to.

Haneda is a 20-minute taxi ride from Tokyo for which the fare is the equivalent of \$12. A taxi trip to the new terminal will

cost the equivalent of \$47 and entail a two-hour or three-hour ride in bumper-to-bumper traffic. Except for distant trans-oceanic flights, ground time will equal or exceed time in the air. A two-hour flight to Seoul could be preceded by a four-hour group trip to Tokyo International for many passengers.

There are two possible train

check in at the air terminal at least 1 1/2 hours before flight time, and preferably earlier. The rider is supposed to take comfort in the knowledge his plane will not take off until all buses have struggled through traffic jams to the airport.

Businessmen are making elaborate plans to beat the ground-time hassle. An executive of a

Commentary

routes, but both of them are inconvenient for baggage-laden passengers. One takes an hour but leaves from a remote station in east Tokyo. The other leaves from centrally located Tokyo Station, but does not go to the airport. Instead, a traveler has to get off in the town of Narita, 25 minutes by cab from the terminal.

Japan Air Lines recommends as the most promising route the bus service from the Tokyo City Air Terminal. A traveler must

Probably the only beneficiary is China Air Lines, which is owned by the Taiwan government.

It will offer the only remaining international flights from Haneda because the Japanese government required it to remain there. Japan has a policy of segregating the two Chinas and Peking's airline will use the new airport.

Even before it opens, the new airport has a reputation for trouble, violence and wasted money.

It was supposed to open seven years ago but the determined farmers of Chiba Prefecture surrendered their land grudgingly after lengthy lawsuits. Militant student radicals made the airport project a symbol of wanton government disregard for welfare

Israeli, Saudi Deals Also Detailed

U.S. Plans First Sale Of Fighters to Egypt

By Robert Sinci

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The United States announced today for the first time its intention to sell attack planes to Egypt. In addition, more sophisticated combat aircraft will be sold to Saudi Arabia and Israel under the terms of the proposal.

The three-part package, announced by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, called for Egypt to receive 50 F-15E short-range fighters, Saudi Arabia will get 60 F-15 fighters, including 15 training models, and Israel will get 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s.

In a statement, Mr. Vance said that the administration had concluded that these sales "will help to meet the nations' legitimate security requirements, will not alter the basic military balance in the region, and will be consistent with the overriding objective of a just and lasting peace."

Anger Expected

The plan is certain to anger the Israelis, who had been promised 25 F-15s, which the Ford administration called the best fighter in the world. The F-15, while highly sophisticated, is lighter, simpler and less costly than the F-16. The Israelis had asked for 160 F-16s.

The Israeli state-run television network said today that Prime Minister Menachem Begin would comment on the impending U.S. arms sale to Egypt in the Knesset (parliament) tomorrow, when he responds to five motions on Israel's relations with the United States.

The sale could also bring an adverse reaction from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who last week told Congress that he wanted "more sophisticated" planes than the "10th-rate" F-16. President Sadat reportedly asked President Carter to supply Egypt with F-15s and F-16 fighters and promised Congress that he would "raise hell" to get the planes. However, U.S. officials said that the only specific request made by the Egyptian President was for 120 F-16s.

Opposition to the sales in the United States developed quickly. Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., immediately announced that he would introduce a resolution in

the House to veto the sale of the F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

In Los Angeles, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said the sale of 50 F-15s to Egypt was premature and would harm Israel's security. Mr. Dayan is scheduled to go to Washington tomorrow and meet Mr. Vance on Thursday.

In Washington, Moshe Arens, chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense, told a House committee that the sale to Egypt would give the surrounding Arab countries a commanding air superiority over Israel.

Either house of Congress can

block the sales by a simple majority vote within 30 days of formal submission of the proposals.

The administration is not expected to formally present the sales package until mid-April to give Congress ample time to study the proposals.

Israeli supporters in the United States had waged a strong campaign against the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia. They expressed concern that the Saudis might transfer the F-15s to an Arab confrontation state during a crisis.

In fact, the sale of the ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sees 'Total Understanding'

Sadat Calls U.S. Partner In Mideast Peace Effort

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said today that his visit to Washington resulted in a "total understanding" between Egypt and the United States, which is now a "partner" in Middle East peace efforts and not merely a mediator.

During an interview with Egyptian television, Mr. Sadat said: "My assessment of the trip to America is that it came at the appropriate time and clarified everything."

"Something very important happened," he said. "I asked them not to remain as spectators or mediators. No, I told them, 'You are partners.'"

"I told them Israel is relying totally on America, politically, militarily and economically. Let us face facts and call things by their real names. America is not an observer. America is a principal party."

"Accordingly, I told the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the House that 'you are not mediators or observers. No, come sit down with us as a principal party, because Israel, as I said, relies on America politically, militarily and economically,'" Mr. Sadat said.

He added that he told the con-

gressional leaders "in blunt and peasant-like fashion" that he needed weapons, not to attack Israel, but to "shoulder my responsibilities in Africa."

Mr. Sadat returned to Cairo last night from a 12-day tour of eight countries, including the United States. The interview was conducted on the flight back from Rome and screened tonight.

The Egyptian leader said that his talks with President Carter Feb. 4-5 at Camp David were "talks between friends, conducted in an atmosphere of total quiet, without reporters and without disturbance."

Point of Agreement

"We discussed the situation in all its aspects," he decided that [Alfred] Aherbom, the American assistant secretary of state, should return to the region... to shuttle between Egypt and Israel until we reach a point of agreement," Mr. Sadat said.

He added that if this "point of agreement" is reached, through U.S. efforts, the direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel, which collapsed Jan. 18, will be resumed.

Mr. Sadat said that he told the congressional leaders that Israel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

In Challenge to Mrs. Thatcher

Callaghan Proposes Racism Talks

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Callaghan today challenged opposition leader Margaret Thatcher to join him in talks on colored immigration to prevent the issue from exploding into "racism, distortion and hatred."

The unity of the country is at stake," Mr. Callaghan warned in Parliament.

"If the opposition is as concerned about trying to avoid hatred and tension in our society," Mr. Callaghan said amid an uproar between Laborites and Conservatives in the House of Commons, "let me make this proposition. Why don't the leaders of the three parties sit down and see if we can evolve a national approach that will avoid the racism, distortion and hatred which otherwise would enter into our affairs?"

"I make this offer to Mrs. Thatcher," Mr. Callaghan said. "I am willing to sit down with her and discuss this. I recognize she has very firm principles. We

also have very firm principles. But what is more important, what is at stake, is the national unity of the country."

Mr. Callaghan suggested that Liberal party leader David Steel, Home Secretary Merlyn Rees, Conservative party Home Affairs spokesman William Whitelaw and former Conservative Home Secretary

● Hostility to alien workers seen on rise in France.

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retary Reginald Maudling also take part.

Mrs. Thatcher issued a statement recalling that Mr. Callaghan led opposition to Conservative government legislation in 1971 designed to stem immigration. She added, "If the Prime Minister has any specific proposals he would like to discuss with us, we'd be delighted to do so."

The problem of continuing black and Asian immigration into Britain threatens to become an explosive issue in the next parliamentary general election. No election date has been set, but it must be held within the next 18 months.

Pledge Is Made

Mrs. Thatcher pushed the issue to the forefront of British politics in a television interview two weeks ago. She said Britons are afraid of being "swamped" by black and Asian immigration and pledged that when the Conservatives return to power, they will offer the country "a prospect of an end to immigration."

Mrs. Thatcher said that between 45,000 and 50,000 colored immigrants are entering Britain annually and said if immigration continues at this rate, by the end of the century there would be a colored population of more than 4 million out of a total of 55 million in Britain.

Mr. Callaghan has claimed the total entering Britain each year is not more than 25,000 and that most of these are dependents of colored immigrants already here.

The government estimates the present immigrant population at not more than 1.75 million and that the total by the end of the

century will not exceed 2 million.

The colored immigrants include West Indians, Asian holders of British passports expelled from Uganda in 1973 by President Idi Amin, and natives of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

Mrs. Thatcher added fuel to the growing national furor in a speech to a Young Conservatives convention Sunday in which she said that "the flow of immigrants to Britain must be cut if racial violence is to be averted."

She said a future Conservative party government with her at the helm would honor fully earlier pledges to allow Asian holders of British passports in East Africa to emigrate to Britain.

She said dependents of immigrants who entered Britain before 1973 also could continue to be allowed to enter.

"But," she said, "I believe that we will only succeed in maintaining and securing our traditional tolerance and fairness in this country if we cut the number of immigrants coming in now."

114 S. Africans Changed Race Last Year

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—A total of 114 persons officially changed their race under South Africa's apartheid laws last year.

Figures released here today by the Interior Department showed that nine whites were "reclassified" as colored (mixed race).

Forty-four colored persons successfully applied to be listed as whites, and a white who had been reclassified as colored won his appeal to be listed as white.

Sixteen colored persons who had been deemed blacks were reinstated as colored on appeal, while 16 Indians were reclassified as colored.

Saudi Arabia: Special Report

Part I of a 2-section special report, "Focus on Saudi Arabia," appears in today's editions.

The second section will be published tomorrow.

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Negotiations Deadlocked

Auto Shutdowns Threatened As U.S. Coal Walkout Goes On

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—With no end in sight to the record coal strike in the United States, a total shutdown of the Chrysler Corporation is threatened by March 1 and some Ford Motor Co. plants may close even sooner.

The threatened auto-worker layoffs, which would be 150,000 at Chrysler, stem from electric power shortages in Ohio, the state that has been hardest hit by the 70-day coal walkout.

Strike-Related Layoffs

The prospect of the first major strike-related industrial layoffs loomed as the coal industry gave no indication that they were going back to the bargaining table following a settlement rejection Sunday by the United Mine Workers' Executive Council.

U.M.W. President Arnold Miller has asked the Bituminous Coal Operators Association for a resumption of talks. BCOA has said it was "appalled" at the contract rejection.

It is considered possible, but unlikely, that BCOA might refuse to resume negotiations and declare an impasse, thus opening the coal industry to local or regional bargaining and threatening whatever cohesiveness remains within the strike-torn U.M.W. Sources indicated that an end to the 28-year pattern of national coal bargaining could not be ruled out, especially if there is no quick end to the current stalemate.

With coal stocks reaching critically low levels in a number of Eastern states, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall met yesterday with Mr. Miller and other U.M.W. ne-

gotiators and scheduled another session for today with BCOA leaders.

Although the White House continued to rule out asking for an injunction to stop the strike for 80 days, Mr. Marshall's action appeared to signal a somewhat more vigorous strike-settlement effort by the Carter administration.

[The Roanoke Times and World-News reported last night that since the beginning of the United Mine Workers strike on Dec. 6, the United States has exported about 2.5 million tons of coal—enough to run the largest coal-fired generating station in the United States for 107 days, the Associated Press reported.]

Pressure for more aggressive action continued to build. Ohio's congressional delegation urged President Carter to intervene personally in the dispute. House of Representatives Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona called the U.M.W. "the flakiest union in the United States," and joined Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., in urging Mr. Carter to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act.

Anticipated Power Outbacks

At Chrysler, officials said that anticipated power outbacks of up to 75 per cent by March 1 in Ohio would force the closing of two major parts suppliers in that state: a stamping plant in Warren and a plastics plant in Sandusky.

All Chrysler plants nationwide would have to close shortly thereafter because the two Ohio plants supply parts for all Chrysler cars and trucks, they said.

"If there is no (U.M.W.) settlement by March 1, Ohio Edison will reduce our power by 75 per cent. We will close down," said James Harbour, director of manufacturing engineering and services for Chrysler, the third largest U.S. automaker.

Early Settlement Essential

At Ford, the second largest manufacturing vice-president Raymond Logue said an early settlement is essential to avoid shutdown of "at least some of our manufacturing and assembly operations later this month."

Officials said that the extent of shutdowns could not be predicted, but noted that major engine plants and two of Ford's three transmission plants are located in Ohio.

At American Motors, a spokesman said that Ohio power cutbacks may curtail Jeep production in Toledo.

The auto companies say that they have their own coal stockpiles, but do not control the electricity supplies.



HENRY, HENRY, HENRY—This collection of double-chinned, bespectacled bronze and plaster busts of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is among 1,200 gifts from foreign governments to the United States, stored in Washington.

U.S. 'Sunsat' Studies Show

Orbiting Cells May Provide Energy by 2025

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—"Vast arrays of solar power cells floating in orbit around the earth could beam back 25 per cent of U.S. electricity needs by the year 2025, according to a scientist who proposed the notion 10 years ago."

The microwave beam of energy would be safe for birds, planes and people, and would be a cheap, nonpolluting energy source for the next 5 billion years, Dr. Peter Glaser said today.

It would cost \$10 billion to put the first solar-power generator in orbit 20,000 miles above earth, and it could be done by 1985 with existing technology, he said. The price includes land for the field of receiving antennas on earth, 6 miles across. The prediction assumes that three to seven satellites would be built every year until 2025. Each would provide 5 million kilowatts of power, equal to the output of five nuclear-power plants.

More Realistic
Dr. Glaser, a consultant for Arthur D. Little, Inc., was speaking at the second day of press conferences, seminars, debates and exhibits at the annual convention here of the American As-

sociation for the Advancement of Science.

"Ten years ago this proposal elicited a polite smile and total disbelief," Mr. Glaser said, "but now we are more realistic about our future energy-supply situation. The question is not whether it will be adequate, but how much time we have left and how we can best prepare for the shortage."

Studies of the "Sunsat" system, as Mr. Glaser called it, have been made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy and several academic teams, while Congress has held hearings on the subject.

India and Germany are con-

sidering research, and Japanese scientists have indicated that manufacturing capacity already exists to supply many of the needed parts, Mr. Glaser added.

Some Controversy

He said that international agreement should be sought on satellite locations, microwave transmission frequency and management questions. Controversy has already arisen over the claim of some nations on the equator to the space territory above their land.

Mr. Glaser believes that microwave transmission from space would be safe. "I have made a standing offer to provide the wine and salad to anyone who promises to eat the duck that flies through the beam—cooked or not," he said.

Critics have said that lasers (high-intensity light beams) would be a more efficient way of transmitting power, that materials to build the satellites could come more economically from the moon or from asteroids and that the investment could better be used on earthbound projects to improve the lot of the world's poor.

UN Unit Agrees On Anti-Pollution

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Maritime and oil-producing nations in conference here today agreed on ways to reduce oil pollution from tankers by installing safety systems.

A spokesman at the United Nations Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which sponsored the two-week meeting, said that all 60 states taking part had agreed on a compromise proposal.

This generally allows tanker owners to choose either a costly retrofitting to put in separate seawater ballast tanks, or the less-expensive installation of a high-pressure spray cleaning system. The compromise would apply to existing vessels only. New vessels would have to have both systems. The proposal will be enforced when a certain number of governments—yet to be fixed—has agreed to it.

Yamaha Reveals Recall

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Japan's Yamaha Motor Co. said yesterday that it was recalling almost 11,000 motorcycles, mainly in the United States, to replace defective gearboxes.

Dust and Ash in Atmosphere

Bad Winters Laid to Volcanoes

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—The freezing temperatures and heavy snows this winter may have their origins in the fact that the world's volcanoes erupted last year with three times the frequency of 1976.

The two biggest eruptions, one last March on the Kamchatka peninsula in the Soviet Union and the other last August in Usu, Japan, sent dust and ash so high that the debris is still circling the world in the upper atmosphere. There were 28 volcanic eruptions last year and at least seven others that began in 1976 and continued through a good part of last year.

"It's been an idea since the time of Benjamin Franklin that volcanic eruptions precede cold and wet weather," said Dartmouth College's Dr. Robert Decker, who is on sabbatical leave at the University of Hawaii studying the phenomenon. "There seems little question that when the fine dust from big eruptions gets into the global stratosphere it can form an opaque layer to keep some of the sunshine out."

Enormous Eruption

Franklin was ambassador to France when an enormous eruption in Iceland sent a volcanic fog over North America and Europe. It was followed by two of the coldest winters in that era. Franklin wrote a paper in 1783 in which he theorized that the volcanic haze kept enough sunlight out to make temperatures lower.

Almost two centuries later, Dr. Decker has set out to prove whether or not Franklin was right. Dr. Decker is being joined in the attempt by a growing number of climatologists, including Dr. James Keimig of the University of Rhode Island.

Dr. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin and Stephen Schneider of the National Center of Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.

"Volcanoes cause cooling, we're pretty sure of it now," Mr. Schneider said in an interview during the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

"And a cool planet makes the jet stream move faster and expands

n southeast, which in past helps to explain the cold temperatures and heavy snows and rains we've been getting this winter."

Guatemalan Eruption

Not only this winter, but last winter as well, Mr. Schneider says that a volcanic eruption in Guatemala in 1975 may have circulated enough dust in the upper atmosphere to have played a part in the frigid winter of 1976-77.

"It takes as long as a year, and in some cases two to three years, for volcanic dust to circulate around the entire globe," Mr. Schneider said, "so it's not out of the question that the 1975 eruption may have played a hand in the 1976-77 winter."

Mr. Schneider shows that large eruptions in 1912, 1903 and 1885 were all followed by colder than normal winters.

Airline Aide Sees More Variety in N. Atlantic Fares

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The outlook is for an even greater variety of fares over the North Atlantic than there is today. William Seawell, chief executive officer of Pan American World Airways, said yesterday.

Mr. Seawell told a meeting of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce here that other "prospects" for the North Atlantic traveler were lower fares both on scheduled airlines and on charter flights.

The airline official also predicted that charter groups will be able to travel on regular scheduled flights as they are already able to do in some parts of the world.

Replying to a question, Mr. Seawell said that it was "unfortunate" that the supersonic airliner Concorde was "not going to be an economic success." But he expressed hope that an economically viable supersonic passenger plane would be developed in an "orderly fashion" to go into operation toward the end of the 1980s.

Braillet Sets Flights

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Braillet International Airways said yesterday that it will begin its service from Dallas to London's Gatwick Airport on March 1, arriving the morning of March 2.

A department spokesman said in November, 1976, that more than 2,000 of the 38-ton tanks had been produced and had been deployed with Soviet forces in East Germany.

But in its recent annual report the department said significant numbers of another tank with armament similar to that of the 38-ton T-64 had been deployed in East Germany. "Because of these similarities, we had previously mistaken it for the T-72," the report said.

Southern Bell Co. Pleads Guilty to Misuse of Funds

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Feb. 14 (AP).—Southern Bell Telephone Co. pleaded guilty yesterday to misapplying corporate funds through falsified expense vouchers. The guilty plea on the single count ended a three-year legal battle.

Twenty-four similar counts against the company were dropped in return for the guilty plea in a plea-bargaining arrangement with prosecutors in Mecklenburg County Superior Court.

Southern Bell had been scheduled for a jury trial today on the 25 charges, which stemmed from investigations into allegations that corporate money was channeled into illegal political contributions in the early 1970s.

District Attorney Peter Gilchrist outlined the agreement with Southern Bell. He said that no future indictments would be brought against the company in regard to the misapplication-of-funds charge. He also said that the state would drop its effort to prosecute individual corporate officials.

The company operates telephone systems in Georgia, Florida, and North and South Carolina.

S. Africa A-Plant To Be Converted

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14 (UPI).—South Africa is to convert its pilot uranium enrichment plant near Port Elizabeth into a commercial production unit to make the nation self-sufficient in nuclear energy, Mines Minister Fanie Botha said yesterday.

Mr. Botha did not say when the conversion to commercial production would be completed, but said, "The unique characteristics of South Africa's enrichment process will make it possible to produce modules of commercial size."

Mr. Botha said that South Africa was committed to making itself "independent of the outside world for its nuclear fuel requirements, particularly when it involves such a strategically important commodity as electric power."

Illinois Loses Meeting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The board of directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has voted to move its annual meeting next year from Chicago to Houston because Illinois has not passed the equal rights amendment.

NOTICE:

Dr. Arthur Janov, author of "The Primal Scream," is pleased to announce that The Primal Institute is conducting interviews in Europe for prospective patients. For information and/or application contact:

THE PRIMAL INSTITUTE
620 N. Almont Drive,
Los Angeles, Cal. 90069, U.S.A.

Dulles Biography Says Britain Supplied Pilots for U-2 Flights

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Britain supplied pilots for U.S. U-2 spy planes and the Royal Air Force made one of every five of the flights over the Soviet Union, according to a biography of the late CIA Director Allen Dulles.

In his book "Dulles"—published by Dial Press and which is going on sale in the United States this week—author Leonard Mosley's details of the spy agency include:

• The CIA paid Palmiro Togliatti and his Italian Communist party a reported \$50,000 for supplying the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's secret speech denouncing Stalin.

• Encouraged by the abortive British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956, the late British Prime Minister Anthony Eden threw an inviolate military strategist B.H. Liddle-Hart at No. 10 Downing St. The strategist then dumped a waste-basket on Eden's head.

• Former Empress Soraya of Iran, supplied by the CIA with a gynecologist in her vain effort to produce a son for the Shah, complained, "Four times a night and twice every afternoon. Still I don't have a baby."



The luxury cigarette with American flavor
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Over Personnel Policy

Jobless Party Aides Assail Peking Secret Police Chief

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A simmering dispute in Peking over jobs for unemployed Communist party officials has burst into the open with a published attack on personnel policy that seems aimed at China's mysterious secret police chief.

A Feb. 2 article in the official People's Daily quoting "veteran comrades at the Central Committee party school" calls for a complete overhaul of party political and organizational departments, the bodies that screen and assign jobs to party members. It is the first time since party veterans took power after the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung 17 months ago that the party paper has attacked those departments, which appear to be the responsibility of Wang Tung-ling, Mao's bodyguard and secret police chief and now China's No. 5 leader.

Dragging Their Feet

The departments are accused of dragging their feet in restoring to power thousands of party officials who were removed from office by a clique of Mao's younger, more dogmatic followers during the last decade of his life.

"Some people have prevailed, played for time with empty talk and tried to cover up, thus disrupting the implementation of the cadre policy," the veteran officials complained in the article.

The issue has provoked tremendous emotions at the highest levels of the Chinese government, where the surviving members of an old-boy network of revolutionary war veterans had labored for years under a political cloud. The purge of Mao's most dogmatic disciples, including his widow, Chiang Ching, after his death seemed to open the way for veterans to regain all their old powers and bring back to work friends who had been forced out of office.

The slow pace of these official

rehabilitations of party veterans has brought an outcry until now not aimed directly at anyone in power, similar to the complaints of Democratic party campaign workers in the United States who did not get jobs in the new Carter administration.

Loss of Benefits

In China, however, politicians cut of power have no law practices or consulting firms to retreat to, and so have often suffered loss of income and benefits while nursing deep feelings of injustice.

"The implementation of the party's cadre policy is by no means a problem of just a few persons," the article said. "It affects not only the cadre's political lives, their relatives and children, but the entire cadre force and the masses." Veterans who fell into disfavor with Chiang Ching complained that she and her cohorts put black marks on the records of their sons and daughters, so they could not get sought-after university places or office jobs.

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Russians Criticized in Yugoslav's Memoirs

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It was not a diplomatic thing to say—at least, not to the Yugoslavian ambassador.

"I don't believe that," the ambassador exploded. "The Germans failed to take Yugoslavia at the height of their power—not in three days, but in four years," he told the Russian.

"And you know best," he added bluntly, "how strong the Germans were in 1941."

The year was 1957. The Russian was Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Nikita Khrushchev's minister of defense. And the ambassador was Veljko Micunovic, a veteran Yugoslav diplomat whose memoirs have become a best-seller—and a political sensation—in Belgrade.

Dry, in Part

Mr. Micunovic's book, "Moscow's Godline (Moscow Years) 1956-1958," is an unlikely best-seller: long (580 pages), expensive (\$19.50) and mostly the dry stuff of diplomacy.

Its first printing of 10,000 copies, unusually large for Yugoslavia, sold out so fast that there were rumors the Soviet Embassy had forced the government to pull it off the shelves. The rumor apparently spurred a new press run—for about a week after the book disappeared from the bookshops, hundreds of copies suddenly appeared everywhere.

The incident goes a long way in explaining what the sensation is all about: Soviet pressure, and whether the independent Communist Yugoslavia can fight it.

For Mr. Micunovic, 62, a characteristically blunt mountain man from the southern republic of Montenegro, has written an unusually frank account of Soviet-Yugoslav relations—a subject that often worries Yugoslavs these days as President Josip Broz Tito,



PROTECTION—A police officer in Waterbury, Conn., maintains his distance from an overwatered dog because a dog keeps rescuers at bay. The driver's husband arrived to calm the dog and the woman was released. She received minor injuries from the accident.

Belgrade Best-Seller

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In addition to withdrawing from the French franc zone, Mr. Ratsiraka ended 90 years of French military presence in 1975, closing the French-built naval base at Diego Suarez on the northern tip of the island to warships.

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Berg's "Lulu" in Netherlands: From left, Elaine Bonazzi, Julian Patrick, Teresa Stratas.

MUSIC

Lulu of a 'Lulu' in the Netherlands

By David Stevens

CHEVENINGEN, the Netherlands, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The Netherlands Opera has just mounted a theatrically persuasive and musically imposing production of Alban Berg's "Lulu"—that is, the large fragment of it that has been available for the last 40 years, which will be superseded a year or so when the full three-act version reaches the stage in Paris.

To a crucial extent, "Lulu" stands or falls on the performance of the psychologically astute and vocally punishing part. The particular interest in these performances is the Lulu of Teresa Stratas, who is to have made her debut in the part for the New York Metropolitan last season but did not, and who is scheduled to sing next February at the Paris Opera. If the Canadian soprano is able to repeat her accomplishment here and sustain it through the "world premiere" of the long third act, Paris can rest secure that department.

The role is exigent in so many ways that it has attracted types, from dramatic sopranos to high coloraturas. Stratas neither, but she had the essential sensuous vibrancy in her voice, enough stretch to tackle the virtuosic heights with security, and the flexibility to manage the lyrical flights. Dramatically, too, the role is multiple-choice test. Many see it as an almost mythical, fundamentally innocent eternal feminine figure. Not Stratas, or stage director, Rhoda Levine, both. This Lulu was a baby fully aware of her sexual power and using it to dominate. She hectorated Dr. Schön consistently into his fatal renunciation of respectability, and when she reminded Alwa that they were embracing on the divan with his father, she did so with the vicious emphasis the approaching spikes in the on Malden.

Peking Opera revived as Part of Liberalization

BEIJING, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The Peking Opera is back on the air, and in all places, Peking, and that suggests that China's era of spring is more fact than fancy. Word that the Peking Opera is being revived—after more than a decade in eclipse—has reached here through the Asian Shun-ming correspondent in the Chinese capital. The newspaper also published a front-page photograph of the opera on stage.

Such classics as "Monkey" and "Water Margin" have been resurrected for Chinese New Year's celebrations, which reached their peak last week. Although he was China's foremost revolutionary leader, the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a soft spot in his heart for the Peking Opera.

It was Mao's actress wife, Jiang Qing, who dealt the traditional opera a setback at the start of the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution, supposedly because the era people had insulted her by fusing to kneel under to her. Jiang Qing got revenge by packing the troupe off to the countryside. Soon after, she proclaimed that operas which portrayed gods, emperors, courtiers and the like were bourgeois trash, out of touch with the wishes of the people.

and the sets, costumes and lighting of Robert Israel and Tom Munn, was bathed in a sensuous, even decadent nostalgia. Everything was in shades of brown, and the action unfolded in a succession of sepia-toned images, like scenes from an old photo album. This was stressed by stills projected onto a drop curtain, perched on the final image of each scene during the transition to the next.

Unfortunately, this same technique was also used to make the bridge between the two scenes of Act II. Here the sketchy series of stills in place of the silent motion picture envisaged by Berg—depicting Lulu's conviction of murder, imprisonment, illness and escape—had the effect of diminishing the importance of this transition and the pivotal orchestral *Ostinato* it is meant to parallel.

But within each scene, everything moved with precision and a degree of spontaneity that surely hid a lot of rehearsal sweat. There are a lot of bases to touch in "Lulu," and Berg's time spans do not leave

much room for improvisation.

The cast was strong throughout. Julian Patrick brought vocal substance to match Dr. Schön's social substance, then returned in the final scene, as prescribed, for Jack the Ripper's few lines: Chester Ludgin tossed off the Animal Trainer's damning prologue with brio and was an imposing Rodrigo. While Andrew Foldi sang the decrepit Schigolch with almost too healthy a voice, so that his asthmatic gasps seemed afterthoughts. Elaine Bonazzi as the lesbian Countess Geschwitz, Matti Juhani as the distraught Painter, and Jan Blinckhof as Alwa all sang securely and acted with purpose.

Although the Circus Theater here hardly has the ideal resonance, Hans Vonk made the most of the score's rich post-romantic lyricism and got generally solid playing from the Netherlands Radio Philharmonic.

Further performances of "Lulu": Feb. 19, 22 at the Stadschouwburg in Amsterdam, Feb. 19 at the Schouwburg in Rotterdam.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Pierre Boulez will be in charge of five public working sessions with IRCAM's Ensemble Inter-Contemporain at the Centre Georges Pompidou from Feb. 17 to 22 devoted to various aspects of "musical time" in five works—Ligeti's "Kammerkonzert," Messiaen's "Modes de Valeurs et d'Intensités," Stockhausen's "Zeitmasse," Boulez's "Eclat" and Carter's "A Mirror on Which to Dwell." The series will be concluded with a final session Feb. 23 at 8 p.m. with a final concert at 8:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville, conducted by Boulez and with soprano Deborah Cook and pianist Pierre-Laurent Aimard as soloists.

Cilea's "Adriano Lecouvreur" will be staged by the Mont Carlo Opera with Raina Kabaivanska in the title part and Gianandrea Gavazzeni conducting on Feb. 18, 22 and 26. Carlo Mastrini is staging the work to sets by Antonio Mastromeucci and other principal roles are being taken by Bianca Berni, Eugenio Bondino and Attilio Orzi.

Cavalli's "L'Orlando" in Raymond Leppard's musical realization, will be given in a new production by the Lyons Opera Feb. 21 in a staging by Michael Gelhof and designed by Alexander McPherson. Stuart Bedford will conduct a cast headed by Eric Tappy in the title part, Peter-Christoph Runge as Amida and Rosanne Creffield as Erise. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 22, 24, 25 and 26.

The dancer and choreographer Carolyn Carlson is appearing in a new solo work, "Cypher," with the musicians Stu Martin and John Surman, through Feb. 18 at the Centre Culturel du Marais in Paris. Performances are evenings at 8:30 and Feb. 12 at 5 p.m.

Odile Pierre, organist of the Madeleine church in Paris, is performing the complete organ works of César Franck in two concerts at the church Feb. 14 and 16.

The Ballet of the 20th Century will appear for the first time in Moscow from April 1 to 15 with Maurice Béjart's "Ninth Symphony," a Stravinsky evening comprising "Rite of Spring," "Firebird" and "Petrouchka" (with the Bolshoi's Vladimir Vasiliev), and a third program not yet

determined. From April 24 to May 19 the company will tour Japan with the Stravinsky program, "Notre Faust," and the first performances of the complete version of Béjart's choreography of Mahler's Third Symphony.

Two exhibitions running through March 13 at the Kunsthau in Zurich are of the drawings of Giovanni Segantini and "The Beginnings of Tachism in Switzerland."

Current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries include: Landscape Painting Today (Feb. 3-April 6) Haus am Waldsee, and "Plus as Film" (Feb. 19-March 19) Akademie der Künste, Berlin; Jasper Johns retrospective (to March 26) Kunsthalle, Cologne; Nicolas Poussin—48 Paintings (to March 12) Kunsthalle, Düsseldorf; Robert Barry, projections and drawings (to Feb. 19) Folkwang Museum, Essen; Contemporary English Drawings (Feb. 19-March 27) Kunsthalle, Mannheim; Walter Gropius, buildings and drawings from 1906 to 1969 (to Feb. 26) Städtisches Museum, Mülheim/Ruhr; Fourth World Exhibition of Photography (to March 5) Städtische Galerie, Oberhausen, and (to April 30) Kunsthalle, Nürnberg; "Tiepolo's Century" (to March 12) Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart; Max Beckmann, watercolors and drawings from 1903 to 1950 (to Feb. 26) Kunsthalle, Tübingen.

"The Taming of the Shrew," the ballet created in 1969 by John Cranko for his Stuttgart Ballet, will enter the repertoire of the ballet of the Grand Théâtre de Genève on Feb. 17 in its original version—with sets and costumes by Elisabeth Dalton and with Kurt-Heinz Stolze's orchestration of Scarlatti sonatas. The work is being staged for Geneva by George Tsimirides with two casts, one headed by Deborah Dobson and Jonas Kage, and the other by Catherine Prescott and Floris Alexander.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

'The Choirboys': Genuinely Comic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 14 (UPI)—"The Choirboys" of Robert Aldrich (at the Concorde and the Quartier Latin in English), adapted from Joseph Wambaugh's novel about what goes on behind the scenes in a Los Angeles police station, is a genuinely comic affair. Rowdy and rude-spoken, it has a bawling sense of the ridiculous and has been staged and acted with contagious gusto.

It is freely, openly, boisterously bad-mannered, but how could it honestly be otherwise?

The language of the actors is as an integral part of them. Billingsgate flowing from their mouths as naturally as their tobacco juice. That the film does not present a rounded view of law enforcement in California is likely. Even there, one assumes, some time must be given over to screaming murderers, seizing criminals and apprehending thieves. Here, interest is focused on the private lives of the policemen, their hard-drinking, raucous get-togethers, their loves, their friendships and their enemies. The underscoring hints that these are not peculiar, localized specimens. These California cops, though American to the core, must have their equivalents in the ranks of the French flics, the British bobbies, the German poizels, the Italian carabinieri and the militia of Moscow and perhaps even Peking.

The scenario, employing police headquarters as its general setting, examines a handful of cops. The retirement pension of a patrolman, grown old and obese, is

threatened by his incessant insolence to his superior. A burly bully who throws his weight about causes, by his clumsy tactics, a free-for-all in a Mexican tenement. He is cited for courage, to the disgust of his colleagues. In a hilarious sequence, a vice-squad rookie tries to book a pair of prostitutes who turn the tables on him with cries of attempted rape. The conniving chief of the outfit has the whole staff on the carpet after a rough-house in a park that the cops frequent and during which an innocent passer-by is fatally shot.

Much of the treatment borders on burlesque, but its exaggeration never burdens its recognizability. Theatrical caricature is apt to lose its edge when perpe-

tuated for long seasons and Robert Aldrich has not managed to avoid the curse of repetition. To relieve the incipient monotony he includes a tragic vignette, the story of a neurotic recruit who kills himself when his humiliating secret becomes known—this to the grief of one of his comrades.

The acting of all is keyed to the enterprise's hearty Rabelaisian tone. There is not a poor performance in the entire ensemble and that of Charles Durning, as the retiring rebel, and that of Burt Young, as the lackadaisical desk sergeant, are outstanding. There is considerable violence, but it is not superimposed.

Yasujiro Ozu, the great Japanese director (1903-1963), is belatedly represented in Paris by the release of "Voyage à Tokyo" (at the Saint-André des Arts and the Olympe in its original version with French subtitles).

Ozu has been termed the most Japanese of cineastes and his favorite subject was Japanese family life. In this film, made in 1953, he has etched, beautifully and poignantly, the visit of an elderly couple to their children and grandchildren in the capital. Their offspring are occupied with their own affairs and the tale is a moving contemplation of old age and death. There is an exquisite sensitivity to the performances and the mise-en-scène.

"Emmanuelle II" (at the Paramount Marivaux, the Publicis Champs-Élysées and the Publicis



Behind-the-scenes boisterousness in "The Choirboys."

Maligoni) is a followup to its popular forerunner, which is still at the Triomphe after five years.

The sequel, most of it shot in Hong Kong, encountered censorship objections when completed more than two years ago. What probably offended the censors more than the explicit sex scenes was the attitude with which Emmanuelle (Sylvia Kristel) and her husband regard extra-marital

conduct. Both have affairs which they describe to one another, jealously being banished from their union.

The erotic sequences here are done in a less manner, to the accompaniment of soft music, while Emmanuelle's sapphic tendencies are stressed. In comparison to its current rivals in the "blue" category, "Emmanuelle II" is no longer a shocker.

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Cuba on the Horn

That the movement of Soviet military equipment and Cuban troops into Ethiopia has raised problems for the United States needs little emphasis. An old African ally was lost when Marxists took over Haile Selassie's throne; to gain a new one by furnishing arms to Somalia would hardly balance the account. Somalia's raids into Ogaden have aroused little sympathy among other African states. So the United States seems to have slight chance of gaining much prestige in the Horn of Africa.

And Cuba's African adventures have created other problems for the United States—not very serious ones, perhaps, but odd. Soviet pilots seem to be flying Cuban planes—presumably to replace Cubans sent off to Africa—and the State Department is urging Americans not to consider this another missile crisis. Doubtless the advice is good: MIGs are not missiles and a few pilots can hardly overturn the strategic balance in the Caribbean.

Nevertheless, the presence of Soviet military aviators so close to Miami does bring chilling recollections of those tense days of 1962, after the missile sites on Cuba had been discovered and President Kennedy set up a blockade of the island. Of course, there are many more Soviet military installations at not too long a range from Alaska, but Eskimos are less volatile, politically, than Latin Americans, and trade routes in the Caribbean are more vital to the United States than those in the Bering Sea.

So Americans will watch with attention the military spillover from the Soviet African interventions into the Western Hemisphere, while also appraising their effect on the burgeoning continent toward which they are primarily directed. The total effect on Soviet-American relations cannot be good: the net impact on the standing of the United States in international affairs is at best dubious.

But it cannot be forgotten that this whole business is costly to the Soviets. They have already lost two of their major supporters in Africa—Egypt and Somalia—and the interventions in Angola and Ethiopia have been expensive. Whether the returns will justify the cost among a medley of clashing nationalisms, plus various forms of Modern revolutionary programs, remains to be seen.

Finally there is the cost to Cuba. Castro wants, and the United States was willing to provide, a return to more normal relations between Havana and Washington. The effect of the Cuban African involvement upon this process cannot be good. Moreover, there is irony in the fact that Cuba, after denouncing American imperialism, should send so many of its men off to fight for the Soviet Union so far away; that an economy already strained should take on new and, whatever Moscow may do to ease the strain, severe burdens. The horn of the African dilemma does not only pierce the United States—it must be pricking the Soviets and thrusting into the Cubans.

James Bryant Conant

In the course of several careers, James Bryant Conant set an extraordinary, and occasionally paradoxical, standard of public service. He stood at the center of several of the great public decisions of his times, yet he was only briefly a public official in any conventional sense. Along with others in the high priesthood of American science, he participated in the decisions to build and to use the atomic bomb. But, also like many of the others, he went on to warn the country against relying on nuclear weapons as the base of national power. He came to prominence first as the president of Harvard University, the very symbol of education for the intellectual and social elite. But he became an immensely effective advocate of that distinctively American institution, the comprehensive public high school.

This country's greatest achievement in social policy over the past half-century is, in our view, the public high school: a place where, for four crucial years, young Americans of widely differing backgrounds and interests work together under one roof. It is an enduring experiment in radical democracy, and it has become so widely accepted that it is difficult to imagine any other possibility. But, of course, Europe has always segregated its bright, university-bound students into special, more rigorous schools. That concept has occasionally been followed in big cities here, sometimes with very successful results. If you stop and think about recent history—particularly the panic over scientific education in the late 1950s—it is extraordinary that the idea of separate schools for the gifted was never more widely accepted. Part of the reason was Dr. Conant.

After he left Harvard in 1953, he went to Germany for four years, first as U.S. high commissioner, then as ambassador to the newly independent West German government. In early 1957 he resigned to return to the United States and undertake a mass-

sive examination of secondary education. The timing was fortunate; six months later the Soviets launched Sputnik and destroyed the comfortable American assumption that this country's technological superiority was beyond challenge. Suddenly a great deal of money and emotion was thrown into scientific training.

Like most other scientists, Dr. Conant had long before concluded that children could be taught far more rapidly than most high schools ever attempted. But unlike some of his colleagues, he was also convinced that it could be done in schools that were teaching children at every level of ability. The atmosphere generated by Sputnik has long since dissipated, but the strongest of its reforms are still very much at work. A youngster at a very good public high school today is able to pursue subjects—calculus, organic chemistry, electromagnetic theory—that were left to the second and third years of the college curriculum a generation ago.

As Dr. Conant came to know American school systems, he began to call attention to the flagrant disparities between the schools of the inner cities and those of the suburbs. As a good Democrat, he was profoundly offended and used the words "social dynamite" in his book "Slums and Suburbs" in 1961. The phrase seemed a bit flamboyant at the time, but some of his readers recalled them four years later when the cycle of great urban riots began in Watts.

Dr. Conant, who died the other day at the age of 84, was not only a brilliant chemist and administrator. He was a wise man, who knew that a nation's political beliefs are reflected in the structure of its schools, and vice versa. He belongs to that long line of valuable Americans who have refused to concede any contradiction between intellectual excellence and education for democracy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Healthy Profits

In a recent article, Dr. Richard Ross of Johns Hopkins Medical School makes a suggestion that seems worth following up. He proposes that hospitals be paid by the diagnosis—say \$200 for a hernia operation, \$300 for a gall bladder, \$1,000 for a heart attack, or some such all-inclusive rates. The more quickly a patient is cured and discharged, the more profit for the hospital. Under the present system, a hospital is paid for the number of days patients occupy their beds; the financial incentive is to keep them

hospitalized as long as possible. To be sure, abuses would still be possible under the proposed system: Patients might be discharged prematurely to save on expenses. But the fear of malpractice suits ought to protect against that temptation. Given the ever rising costs of hospital care, Dr. Ross's suggestion warrants a serious examination and experimental testing by the federal government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Import Controls

Now that Britain no longer is in deficit, the excuse for import controls sounds thin. It might sound a little stronger if British exporters had made more strenuous efforts to sell to Japan. They claim, of course, that

they have. But one European country actually manages to run a trade surplus with Japan. That country is Switzerland. If the Swiss can do so—unaided by special import controls and hindered by an astonishingly expensive Swiss franc—why can't we?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1903

VIENNA—Great satisfaction is felt here over the news published this evening to the effect that the Bulgarian Government is taking energetic steps to bring the Macedonian agitation to an end, at any rate upon Bulgarian territory. The reported arrest at Sofia of several Macedonian leaders will, if true, do much towards tranquillizing public opinion here than all the official "demonstrations" of mobilization.

Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1928

PARIS—The long controversy over publication of the letters of Emile Zola to Edmond and Jules de Goncourt was ended yesterday by the announcement of M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of Education, that he would sanction publication of the letters. M. Herriot stated that he had arrived at this decision after consultation with Premier Poincaré, in his capacity as the legal adviser to the Académie Goncourt.



'That's Détente. The U.S. Sends Us Grain and We Send Them Flu.'

In the U.S., IQ Tests on Trial

By George W. Albee

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Intelligence-quotient tests, better known as IQ tests, have been around since the turn of this century. The first IQ test was developed in France by a psychologist, Alfred Binet, whose name still is attached to the most widely used child test.

The number of different IQ tests is enormous. Some are administered individually and others are given in groups. Where once the IQ was obtained by dividing a child's mental age by his or her chronological age, this practice is no longer universally followed. It only worked for children between the ages of 3 and 13 anyway, because mental development begins to slow down at age 13 and to level off in the mid-20s. The speed (but not the power) of mental processes actually begins a long slow decline after age 30.

Obviously, dividing mental age by the steadily increasing chronological age would give the same individual declining IQ scores over time. Sophisticated statistical techniques have been developed that compare each person with his or her own age group. As a result, the IQ is a measure that compares the person tested with a large number of other persons of the same age.

Bias The problem that has led to recent criticisms of the IQ tests is one of bias. The tests were developed originally to identify which French schoolchildren would profit from special education in regular classes. The tests are still used largely to predict school performance. But our schools are staffed by teachers and principals drawn from the middle class. The content of our school curriculum is highly verbal and quantitative. Schools teach the things that the dominant establishment in a society wants children to learn.

We live in an industrial society in which consumption of manufactured goods is required of everyone. Our consuming society relies heavily on verbal communication and on arithmetic. We must be able to read to understand advertising and we must be able to handle money and use installment credit.

As a result, our tests are loaded with verbal and quantitative (mathematical) questions. Persons being tested are asked to use and define words and to manipulate symbols. They are also asked to handle numbers. Because these tasks are an important part of the school program, intelligence tests predict school performance with a fair degree of accuracy for middle-class children. The tests also require attention, strong efforts, desire to succeed and attention to detail. All are middle-class personality characteristics.

Most intelligence tests have been standardized on a "random" sample of the white population. The two most popular individual child tests, the Stanford-Binet and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, were standardized on a cross-section of the white population. Appropriate numbers of families from each social class were drawn and the children in them were tested.

But the definition of the child's social class was based on the father's occupation. Clearly the standardization sample is biased in favor of white, urban, intact families (using the father's occupation meant that there was a father present).

Recently a class-action suit was brought in the United States District Court in San Francisco

against the California Board of Education. The plaintiffs were a group of black children who had been placed in special classes for the educable mentally retarded on the basis of their IQ test scores. The plaintiffs argued that answers to questions given by inner-city black children were marked wrong because they did not agree with the white norms.

For example, what is the correct response to the question, "What would you do if another child grabbed your hat and ran with it?" Middle-class children respond by saying they would report the culprit to the teacher or to the parents. Black ghetto children often responded that they would chase the culprit and fight for their hat. Black psychologists point out that neither answer is absolutely correct for all children and that the black child's answer should be scored correct.

In classes for the educable mentally retarded in California there are three times as many children with Spanish surnames and four times as many black children, proportionately as there are white English-speaking children. Either we believe that black and Chicano children are basically inferior intellectually, or the tests do not deal fairly with these minority children. The issue is before the court.

Are intelligence tests unfair to children in Vermont? Probably, to some extent. David Weschler, who developed the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, spent most of his professional life at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. The standardization sample for his, and for most intelligence tests, is heavily weighted with city children. It is not unreasonable to assume that children reared on farms and in the country might have more difficulty with words that are familiar to city children.

Such words as subway, delicious, smog, litter would naturally be more familiar to urban than to rural children. An exception might be "litter." But if "litter" is defined as a pig's babies, this answer may not satisfy the Vermont farm child could be penalized in a way very much like the black child or Chicano child is penalized for giving an answer that does not agree with the white, urban majority.

A Quis Robert Williams, a black psychologist, has illustrated the point by developing an IQ test that asks questions familiar to any ghetto child but unfamiliar to the middle-class white majority. How many of the following questions can you answer?

- (1) What kind of a car is called "Hog"?
- (2) What kind of a car is called a "Deuce and a Quarter"?
- (3) Who is Mr. Charlie?
- (4) Who was Bojangles?
- (5) What does the word "chitlin'" mean? (The answers are below.)

Clearly, IQ tests can be biased in a variety of ways. Efforts at developing "culture-free" or "culture-fair" tests have been largely unsuccessful. Even tests that do not require talking have been found to be highly affected by culture.

One psychologist, Wayne Dennis, tested children in 56 different societies around the world with a simple test called "Draw-a-Man." (This task is a good measure of the child's IQ in that it correlates highly with scores on verbal IQ tests among American middle-class children.) But on this non-verbal test Bedouin children aver-

aged 58 IQ and Hopi and Zuni Indian children averaged about 125.

Are the Indian children really superior to middle-class school children? Are Bedouin children really so retarded? Further investigation revealed that the Arab children lived in a culture that forbade drawing or the making of images. On the other hand, the Indian children lived in a culture that emphasized and rewarded drawings and decoration. Even this nonverbal IQ test was highly sensitive to practice and experience.

No Basis Should IQ tests be abandoned? The California lawsuit does not demand that they be abolished. It simply asks that they no longer be used as the basis for placing minority children in special classes. There are several reasons for opposing the use of IQ tests as the exclusive basis for making decisions about school placement of children.

They can lead to what the President's Commission on Mental Retardation has called the "six-hour retarded child." These are children who adapt perfectly well to their communities, neighborhoods and home environments, but who do poorly in school. They often become behavior problems in school. Teachers refer them for testing in order to get them out of regular classes and into special classes for slow learners.

This placement leads to the stigma of being called mentally retarded. Other children make fun of "retards," and the effect on the children is devastating. Rarely do they "get out" of the special classes. Opportunities for further education and for skilled employment are reduced. The children develop negative attitudes toward themselves. Often this situation leads to a self-fulfilling prophecy where the children begin to act in the way that the teachers, schools and peers expect them to act.

The Future What is the solution? It is frequently suggested that an intelligence test should not be used without at the same time having a thorough study of the adaptive skills of the child. Certainly some children are unable to profit from regular instruction in all school subjects. But not all of these low scorers are actually retarded children—some of them simply need additional help in developing learning skills and work habits. Others need to be placed in mainstream courses and careful tailoring of curriculum to their own level of ability in other courses. They do not need to be labeled "retarded."

Whatever the outcome of the California suit, the IQ test is no longer going to be the sole determinant of a child's long-term future. The trial has held tests up to the light so that their strengths and weaknesses can be assessed. They have been shown to have no magical properties. Rather they are only one of many ways of studying the child. They are more a measure of past achievement and of social class experience than they are of some mysterious abstraction called intelligence.

George W. Albee, a professor of psychology at the University of Vermont and past president of the American Psychological Association, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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New SALT Worries For Soviet Leaders

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin has taken the unusual step of warning President Carter that unless he curbs the hawks within his own administration, the arms limitation talks could be wrecked, and that this "can have only one outcome—a sharp increase in the danger of a nuclear missile catastrophe." Melodramatic warnings of this kind fall on deaf ears these days. The danger of a nuclear war between the superpowers is more remote today than ever, thanks in large part to the effort made by the Kremlin, ably assisted by successive U.S. administrations, to reduce the level of tension between the two countries.

But when Pravda devotes nearly a whole page to the subject, then something is obviously the matter. The question is, what? On the face of it, Pravda is concerned at the lack of progress in SALT, at the emergence of new U.S. demands which, it claims, go beyond the previous more moderate U.S. positions. At no point does Pravda expressly blame the administration for this supposed change. Indeed, it notes that President Carter has stressed repeatedly the importance of reaching a new agreement, and that this gave a strong impetus to the negotiations.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1978

Britain Posts Unexpectedly Large Deficit

Officials Say Data May Be Aberration

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—Britain had an unexpectedly large deficit in January, compared with a revised 571-million deficit in December and a 538-million shortfall in January, 1977, the Department of Trade said today.

On current account, there was a deficit of £170 million compared with a revised £74-million surplus in December and a £224-million deficit a year earlier.

All figures are seasonally adjusted. Exports fell in January to £2,622 billion from a revised £2,770 billion in December, while imports rose to £2,898 billion from £2,855 billion.

The decline in exports and rise in imports was "erratic" and not tied to any single special factor, a Treasury spokesman said.

In oil trade, Britain recorded a net deficit of \$234 million last month. On invisible trade, such as banking and tourism, there was a preliminary \$145-million surplus, unchanged from December.

In the three months ended January, there was a current account surplus of £111 million and a visible trade deficit of £224 million.

According to a government spokesman, there was no ready explanation of the unexpectedly large and "to some extent" disturbing deterioration last month. The balance had been improving up to December of last year.

January marked the first month since July, 1977, that it recorded a deficit on current account, and the second month since July, 1977, that it had a visible trade deficit.

So-called "erratic" items, such as ships, aircraft, precious stones and oil rigs, did not account for the sharp rise in the visible trade deficit. These items had a favorable effect during the month on British trade equivalent to £125 million.

However, this was offset by a £128-million net deterioration in trade in food and chemicals. Imports of food and chemicals rose in volume terms by 17 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively. A Whitehall source said: "The figures are so odd, there has got to be something wrong."

Industrial Output
Meanwhile, Britain's provisional estimate for the all-industries production index in December was given today as 102.1 (1970 equals 100), up about 0.8 per cent from November's 101.3 and about 1.1 per cent below 103.2 in December, 1976.

The government said the latest provisional figures indicate that the level of industrial output in Britain in recent months changed little.

The December index for manufacturing production alone stood at 102.3, up about 1.4 per cent from 101.9 in November but down about 0.8 per cent from 103.1 a year earlier.

More clear, however, is a continued slump in British exports since they peaked in September at £2,894 billion. Since then, the volume of exports has fallen by 9 per cent. During the three months ended January, export volume fell 6 per cent while imports rose 3.5 per cent.

In addition, Britain, which managed to gain an increasingly large share of total world trade in the first nine months of 1977, saw its share narrow in the fourth quarter and in January. Government economists are not certain whether this is the start of a long-term trend or merely a brief falter. The rise in the value of the pound in the latter half of last year is not considered to be the cause of the export decline, because normally export trends take 18 to 36 months to be affected by exchange rate changes. Instead, the export trend seems to be a combination of poor domestic production and a slowdown in world trade growth.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	762.3	672.1
Profit	28.1	20.3
Per Share	1.47	1.01
Year		
Revenue	2,960.0	2,450.0
Profit	101.5	64.3
Per Share	5.13	3.14
White Motor		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	288.1	308.5
Profit	2.4	0.5
Per Share	0.27	0.04
Year		
Revenue	1,250.0	1,080.0
Profit	19.5	21.7
Per Share	2.26	2.53

French Tourism Surplus

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—France recorded a surplus in its tourism balance last year of about 15 billion francs, up from 900 million francs in 1976. Tourism Secretary Jacques Meillon reported. Visitors to France, estimated at 26 million, spent some 20 billion francs last year, while Frenchmen disbursed about 5.5 billion francs abroad, he said.

How Jury Awarded \$125 Million Against Ford

SANTA ANA, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. jury verdict assessing \$125 million in punitive damages against Ford Motor Co. in the case involving a fuel-tank explosion on a 1973 Pinto suggests that manufacturers of all kinds of products may be in for an increasingly tough time in the field.

The verdict, reached in only a day and a half of jury deliberations after a six-month trial, is the largest punitive award ever made by a jury in a personal-injury case, according to lawyers who specialize in the field.

"We came up with this high amount so that Ford wouldn't design cars this way again," says foreman Andrew Quinn, who describes the Pinto as "a lousy and unsafe product." The jury, he says, wanted a punishment severe enough to sting the big automaker.

It did. Ford calls the verdict "so unreasonable and unwarranted that it won't be upheld" and plans to ask the judge to overturn it. The award was so big that it even stunned attorneys for the plaintiff who won it, Richard Crisman, now 19 years old, who was burned over 90 per cent of his body and lost his nose, left ear and much of his left hand in the flames. He has undergone some 90 operations to alleviate the damage. The Pinto's driver, 52-year-old Lily Gras, the only other person in the car, died of her burns. The jury also awarded \$3.5 million in compensation damages.

The accident occurred when the car, stalled on a freeway, was struck in the rear by another car six years ago.

Jurors examined the results of five pre-1972 Ford fuel-tank tests. The tanks on

Sought a Punishment To Sting the Company

experimentally crashed Pintos showed significant damage and leakage in each case. Juror C. V. Greene, a telephone-company dispatcher, was especially struck by a Ford film of a Pinto backed into a wall at 20 miles an hour in the final test before the Pinto was introduced to the public in 1970. The gas tank, filled with a nonflammable substance, ruptured with such force, Mr. Greene says, that "it looked like a fireman had stuck a hose inside the car and turned it on."

Mr. Greene wondered what would have happened if the fluid had been gasoline and passengers were inside. "In my mind," he says, "that film beat the Ford Motor Co."

Foreman Quinn was impressed by the testimony of a retired Ford designer, Harley Copp, who was called by plaintiffs' attorneys to explain how company executives balanced safety and cost factors in designing a car. Mr. Copp, a critic of the Pinto fuel-tank design, referred to Ford documents indicating that the company could have saved \$20.8 million if it delayed making tank improvements for two years.

All this convinced jurors that Ford knew the design was dangerous and retained it anyway in order to save money. "Ford knew people would be killed," declares juror David Blomquist, who works for Western Electric Co. and who is the only member of the panel who drives a Pinto.

Ford's own records, obtained by the plaintiffs' attorneys in discovery proceed-

ings, indicated that the company could have given the gas tank extra protection with metal and wiring for about \$10 to \$15 a car, but declined to do so for cost and weight-saving reasons.

Plaintiffs' attorneys argued that when Detroit introduced small cars to compete with cheaper, lighter-weight European models, it saved money by placing the gas tank behind the rear axle, making it vulnerable to even low-speed collisions.

Ford's trial argument was that the Pinto was hit at 50 miles an hour, and that, at that speed, the fuel-system design of any six-compartment car, including the Pinto, could not have withstood the impact. But jurors believed, instead, that the collision was at much lower speed, and that the victims would have escaped unharmed had it not been for the fire.

Plaintiffs' attorneys had asked for a punitive award of \$100 million—the amount they estimated Ford has saved by retaining the allegedly defective design on Pintos and other small-car models from the time they were introduced until the federally mandated standards took effect on 1977 cars.

Mr. Greene reasoned that if Ford had saved \$100 million by not installing safe tanks, an award matching that would not really be punitive, so he added \$25 million. Eight of the nine others voting for punitive damages agreed, and the jury's job was over—in California, only nine members of a panel need to agree on the amount of damages.

Ford is expected to report fourth-quarter profits of \$380 million to \$395 million. Thus, the jury award is about equal to Ford's profit for one recent month.

To Meet Japanese, U.S. Competition

EEC Car Makers See Need for Close Cooperation

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—Top executives of major automobile manufacturers in the European Economic Community and officials of the EEC Commission broadly agree on the need for closer cooperation in the face of growing competition from Japan and, possibly, from the United States as well.

This was the broad consensus reached in a meeting yesterday between top managers of Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz of West Germany, Italy's Fiat, Peugeot-Citroën of France and British Leyland with EEC industry commissioner Etienne Davignon. Commission officials reported today.

Mr. Davignon will also meet on the same problem with trade union officials later this month and possibly with executives of major European subsidiaries of General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

Officials would not spell out what form of closer cooperation among the automakers was considered advisable. They said that the community as such does not intend to design a common EEC automotive industry policy.

Japanese Challenge

But, they said, Mr. Davignon and the executives agreed in general on their assessment of the EEC automobile industry's future and the challenge it is facing from the expanding Japanese auto

industry and even the car makers in the United States.

Japan's car makers are constantly increasing their share in the European market where, in 1976, Japanese autos accounted for 5.4 per cent of all cars sold, up from 4.6 per cent in 1975 and from 0.7 per cent in 1970.

Also, Commission officials noted, the Japanese competition to

European auto manufacturers is constantly increasing on third markets in Europe and overseas.

The Commission and automobile industry are also seeing a threat that the European industry may face in the early 1980s from the United States.

Mr. Davignon's aides pointed out that between now and 1985 the U.S. automobile industry is plan-

ning to spend some \$55 billion to shrink American cars both in size and engine capacity in order to reduce gasoline consumption.

Commission and industry experts agree that there is a distinct possibility that U.S. cars, by 1985, may have been reduced to the size of their European counterparts with average gasoline consumption of an American car down to roughly 8.5 liters per 100 kilometers from the current rate of roughly 13.5 liters. On average, European-made cars now burn some 8 to 9 liters per 100 kilometers, Commission officials say.

Eventually, EEC officials argue, the U.S. makes will become hot competitors to the Europeans as well as the Japanese and this will increase pressure on the European car makers, both domestically as well as on third markets.

The EEC car industry is still one of the major locomotives for growth in the community. Car production in 1977 is estimated at well over 10 million units and up from 9.68 million produced in 1976.

With its many subcontractors, the automotive industry is seen to have largely contributed to an about 2.4-per-cent growth in real terms of the EEC gross national product in 1977.

This industry sector is likely to again act as a major stimulus in 1978 with a growth of 3.5 per cent anticipated.

Toyota Net Rises By 7.5 Per Cent

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—Toyota Motor Co., Japan's biggest motor vehicle maker, announced today its net profit for the half-year ended Dec. 31 rose by 7.5 per cent to 55.75 billion yen (\$390 million) from 51.68 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sales totaled 1.28 trillion yen, up 16 per cent from 1.08 trillion yen in the year-earlier period. Nippon Electric Co., meanwhile, had a consolidated net profit of 3.03 billion yen in the Sept. 30 half-year, down 15.7 per cent from 3.59 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Consolidated sales were 338.34 billion yen, up 12.6 per cent from 300.47 billion yen.

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Dollar Slumps After Bonn Talks

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Feb. 14.—The dollar dipped in value against the deutsche mark again today after it became clear that Washington had failed once again to persuade West Germany to accelerate its economic recovery.

[Speaking in Washington today, Mr. Blumenthal said that Germany and the United States have agreed on continued close cooperation in the future in their efforts to assure orderly foreign exchange markets. AP-Dow Jones reported.]

[He told a press conference that the "big five" finance ministers meeting in Paris last week-end and his talks with Mr. Schmidt signal no changes in U.S. government policies.]

[The meetings weren't to discuss changes in U.S. policies," he said.]

Mr. Blumenthal also disclosed that he held a secret bilateral meeting in Paris with the Saudi Arabian finance minister.

[Out of these discussions, he said, he gained information that the Saudis and other major oil exporting countries are not moving out of the dollar. Nor, he said, do the Saudis and others intend to switch from dollars to a basket of currencies in determining their oil prices.]

In the Frankfurt money exchange, the dollar fell to 2.08 marks, the second lowest point in history against the German currency, after officials made public the results of a long, late night meeting between Bonn officials and U.S. Secretary of State Michael Blumenthal.

Armin Gruenewald, an official government spokesman, said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the U.S. officials that Germany would like to stimulate its economy further, but that such a policy would initiate a new round of inflation.

Mr. Schmidt said, "Germany is following the middle way between two poles—the path of no inflation and realistic growth," the spokesman said.

Inflation is 3.5%.

For the last twelve months, Germany had an inflation rate of only 3.2 per cent, the lowest price rise since 1970.

The low inflation rate, however, was counteracted in international trade by the rising value of the mark, officials pointed out. Since the German economy depends on foreign trade for about 30 per

cent of its activity, the rise in the mark value raises the prices of products sold overseas as surely as inflation does.

Bonn officials were surprised that Mr. Blumenthal made a new attempt to persuade Mr. Schmidt to change German economic policy from its current line of modest growth.

Washington believes that if Bonn stimulated the economy beyond its 1978 target of growth at 3.5 per cent the development would help all other Western industrial countries to recover more quickly from their long-term recession.

Los Angeles Times.

Gloomy Economic News in U.S. Has Big Impact on N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—The stock market, confronted by forecasts of an economic slump later this year, the ongoing fall of the dollar and the impact of the U.S. coal strike on the economy, fell sharply across the board in active trading today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 9.37 points at 765.16. It was off 8.18 at 3 p.m. Declines outpaced advances by about 975 to about 405, and volume totaled 30.47 million shares, compared with 16.81 million yesterday.

One factor that exerted an influence on the market was con-

cern about the economic outlook. Albert Cox, Merrill Lynch & Co.'s chief economist, was among those predicting slower growth ahead.

Mr. Cox said in Chicago that the combined effects of higher inflation and rising interest rates this year "will sap the strength of economic growth" in the United States.

Morton-Norwich Products was the outstanding loser, falling 4 3/8 to 26 after trading resumed. The company said it signed an agreement with Rhône-Poulenc of France under which it will sell 800,000 shares of its common stock at \$31 a share for a total of \$24.8 million. The sale will raise the French firm's holdings in Morton-Norwich to 10.5 per cent.

American Finance System, active on the Big Board, rose 5/8 to 9 1/4. The company said that due to Arstar's proposed tender offer it is discussing with Security Pacific Corp. the terms of its proposed merger with that company.

Edward Johnson, the volume leader, jumped 1 1/8 to 12 5/8. Among other active, Armstrong Cork fell 3/8 to 16 and PepsiCo was down 1/8 at 25 1/8. PepsiCo plans to acquire Taco Bell through an exchange of stock.

Auto companies were hit by a slump in early February car sales. General Motors, which said its sales fell nearly 18 per cent, declined 1/2 to 88 1/4. Ford Motor was down 5/8 at 43 on a 21-per-cent sales decline while Chrysler, posting a 13-per-cent decline, surrendered 1/4 to 13.

Zaire Said Seeking IMF Aide for Bank

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Zaire has agreed to ask the International Monetary Fund to send a top official to take the number two job in its central bank, Belgian government officials said.

The decision, intended to boost international banking confidence in the management of Zaire's economy, was made during talks held here last week with a delegation led by Zaire's President Mobutu.

Swiss Machinery Exports

ZURICH, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—Exports of the Swiss machinery industry rose 11.4 per cent to 18.5 billion Swiss francs in 1977, up from 16.6 billion francs a year earlier, the industry federation reported.

Dividend Notice

The managers of DIT have declared an annual dividend of DM 1.20 per share for their domestic equity fund

Concentra

payable on February 15, 1978 against surrender of coupon no. 24 and an annual dividend of DM 4.80 per share for their international bond fund

Internationaler Rentenfonds

payable on February 15, 1978 against surrender of coupon no. 8. The cash distributions can be reinvested in additional shares of Concentra and Internationaler Rentenfonds at a discount of 3% and 2% respectively until April 17, 1978.

Cashing of coupons:

Federal Republic of Germany:
Dresdner Bank AG — Bank für Handel und Industrie AG — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Westfalenbank AG

Concentra Paying Agents

Austria:
Österreichische Länderbank — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Belgium:
Banque Bruxelles Lambert — Société Générale de Banque — Kredietbank — Banque de Commerce — Crédit du Nord Belge — Banque Belge pour l'Industrie — Banque Bruegeise
France:
Banque Nationale de Paris
Italy:
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Credito Italiano — Banco di Roma — Banca Popolare di Novara — Banca Provinciale Lombarda
Luxembourg:
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Netherlands:
Algemene Bank Nederland — Bank Mees & Hope — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Republic of Ireland:
Bank of Ireland
United Kingdom:
Barclays Bank Limited — Bank of Ireland

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Resurgence in the Dollar and New York Stocks

GOLD, SWISS FRANCS, DEUTSCHE MARKS, GULDERS AND JAPANESE YEN to drop as GOLD stages its next decline against a resurging New York Stock Market.

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12 Month	Stock	Sis	J.p.m.	Chr
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Upswing 1977

1977 was another record year for Nikko, with operating income and net income after taxes being ¥48,856 million (US\$184.05 million) and ¥24,211 million (US\$91.21 million) respectively. Net income per share increased to ¥30.03, despite the prolonged economic recession in Japan and abroad.

The financial position of Nikko, a leading investment

banking firm in Japan was further strengthened, and operating efficiency improved. As shown in the following statement, stockholders' equity, the most important base for Nikko's future growth, increased 18% over last year to ¥138,294 million (US\$520.98 million).

Annual dividend has been increased by ¥1.00 to ¥6.00 per share.

Statement of Income

Year ended September 30

	1977	1976
Revenue		
Commissions	¥91,620	¥80,390
Interest and dividend income	14,943	13,280
Profit on sale of securities	10,983	13,159
Gross revenue	125,546	106,829
Operating Expenses		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	74,071	63,271
Interest expenses	2,619	3,266
Gross operating expenses	76,690	66,537
Operating Income	48,856	40,292
Non-operating Income (expenses)	542(253)	477(192)
Income before extraordinary items	49,127	40,577
Extraordinary gains (losses)	734	(5,672)
Net Income before income taxes	49,861	34,905
Provisions for income taxes	25,650	17,750
Net Income	24,211	17,155

Balance Sheet

As of September 30

	1977	1976
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash on hand and in banks	¥39,177	¥39,388
Short-term loans	25,025	44,151
Securities owned	61,977	38,418
Securities held as collateral	100,106	74,979
Other current assets	122,532	84,905
Total current assets	348,817	281,841
Fixed Assets	44,272	41,441
Total Assets	393,089	323,282
Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	232,209	182,867
Long-term liabilities	13,131	12,368
Reserves	9,455	10,877
Total liabilities	254,795	206,112
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock	40,313	36,648
Capital surplus	10,340	14,005
Earned surplus	63,430	49,362
Other stockholders' equity	24,211	17,155
Total stockholders' equity	138,294	117,170
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	393,089	323,282

An integrated approach to investment and finance.

NIKKO

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. LTD.

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(Continued on next page.)

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, Feb. 14, 1978	PiedAvt	67½
	Piercess	4½
	Stokete	23½

Eurocurrency Interest Rates			European Gold Markets			
	German	Swiss		February 14, 1978		
Dollar		Franc	Sterling	Open	Close	K.C.
3M-7M	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	177.50	177.40	+0.40
7M-12M	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	177.225	177.225	+0.25
12M-18M	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	187.03	186.58	+1.84
18M-24M	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4			
24M-36M	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4			
36M-48M	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4			
48M-72M	3 1/2-3 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4			

U.S. dollars per ounce.

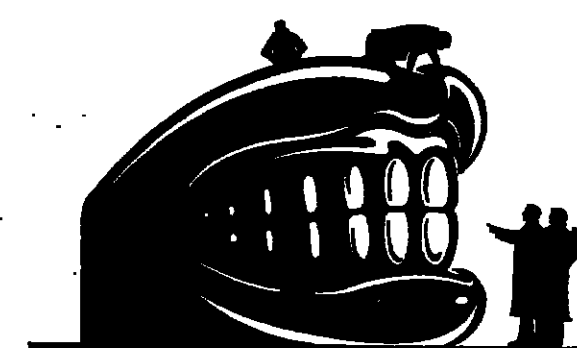
February 14, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

121 Amounts needed to buy one pound

enjoys a challenge with some teeth in it.



Ask a dentist whose supplies he buys, and he surely would not name Esmark. Yet he probably uses materials and equipment from an Esmark subsidiary. It began in 1975 when Patterson Dental Company came to Esmark as part of an important acquisition. It worked out so well that part of another dental supply company was added in 1976. Then there's Esmark's Playtex, whose TEK Toothbrushes help to maintain the good work your dentist does. Dental products—an interesting adjunct to Esmark's businesses in food, fertilizers, energy, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Clatsop Police Feb 12 1972

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Tokyo Exchange		(Prices in yen)	
February 14, 1971			
Asahi Glass	318	Mitsui	370
Canon	461	Mitsubishi	415
Dai Nip. Print.	516	Mitsui Bussan	415
Fuji Bank	229	Mitsui	415
Fuji Photo	355	Mitsui	415
Hitachi	374	Nippon	415
Honda Motor	570	Sharp	415
C. Itoh	224	Shibata	415
Japan Air Lines	2,730	Sony Co.	415
Kansai EL. Pow.	1,048	Suifu	415
Kao Soap	458	Taihei	415
Kirin Brewery	413	Takada	415
Komatsu	330	Tokai	415
Kubota	280	Tokyo M.	415
Matsui Ind.	618	Turey	415
		Toyota	415

Wia.	620
Hvy Ind.	140
Corp.	467
hi	317
tec.	385
	251
	415
	1,000
P.	1,020
to Bank	279
tarine	249
	318
	115
arine	499
	128
	862

1978 PRO
Continued earnings expected from City international markets.

Investing in exports results

dentist whose supplies he buys from the Esmark. Yet he probably used to buy from an Esmark subsidiary. In 1967, a Dental Company came to him for acquisition. It worked out. The dental supply company was Esmark's Playtex, whose TEK Division is now a part of the company. It is an interesting adjunct to the dental business—fertilizers, energy, and personal care products. The company is located at 100 East Monroe Street, Chicago.

and he surely would materials and equipment began in 1975 when Esmark as part of an it so well that part of added in 1976. Then Toothbrushes help dentist does. Dental Esmark's businesses al products. Esmark, nago, Illinois 60603.

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City Investing reports on 1977 results.

1978 PROSPECTS

Continued earnings growth is expected from City's domestic and international manufacturing operations.

A substantial order backlog provides a favorable outlook for City's home-building operations.

Property and casualty insurance is expected to show further improvement based on current favorable underwriting experience and continuing income growth from the insurance investment portfolio.

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City Investing is the world's largest
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To learn more about City Investing, contact: Jerome Hanan, Vice President, City Investing S.A., Stockerstrasse 38, 8002, Zurich, Switzerland.

SUMMARY RESULTS

Year Ended December 31	1977	1976	Increase
Revenues	\$3,070,597,000	\$2,535,093,000	21
Net Income	82,523,000	44,253,000 (1)	86
Per Share, Primary	3.01	1.37	120
Per Share, Diluted	2.29	1.29	78
Fourth Quarter Ended December 31	1977	1976	% Increase
Revenues	\$ 822,900,000	\$ 700,136,000	18
Net Income	28,325,000	19,935,000 (1)	42
Per Share, Primary	1.08	.77	40
Per Share, Diluted	.78	.58	34

(i) Results for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 1976 have been restated to give effect to adoption of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards Nos. 13 and 19, requiring capitalization of certain lease obligations and the application of successful efforts accounting for oil and gas investments. As a result, net income for the quarter and year ended December 31, 1976 was restated and retroactively reduced by \$1,112,000 and \$8,897,000, respectively. Net income

Average primary shares were 22,097,000, 20,640,000, 22,097,000 and 20,642,000 for the quarter and twelve months ended December 31, 1977 and 1976 respectively. Average shares—assuming full dilution—were 36,543,000, 35,088,000, 36,543,000 and 35,091,000 for the same respective periods.

Japan International Bank Limited

Shareholders

Fuji Bank	Daiwa Securities
Mitsubishi Bank	Nikko Securities
Sumitomo Bank	Yamaichi Securities
Tokai Bank	

7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX

eCity Investing

New Issue
February 15, 1978

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Società europea per il finanziamento di materiale ferroviario, Basilea

DM 100,000,000

5½% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1978/1988

Offering price: 99 1/8%
Interest: 5 1/2% p. a., payable annually on February 15
Redemption: on February 15 of the years 1984 through 1988 in 5 equal annual instalments by drawings of series by lot at par
Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, München

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Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank
Girozentrale

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited

Credit Suisse White Wolf
Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt

Bayerische Landesbank
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Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Delbrück & Co.

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

B. Metzler seel. Solin & Co.

Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Westph 125.30 Victor 125.30 Unilever 125.30 Van Gennep 125.30 Ver Mech 125.30	Today NYSE NYSE NYSE NYSE	Prev. NYSE NYSE NYSE NYSE	Close NYSE NYSE NYSE NYSE	Change NYSE NYSE NYSE NYSE
Volume (in millions) Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues New Highs New Lows	380 217 985 638 1038 71 28	16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11	16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11	16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11 16.11
Dow Jones Averages	Open High Low Close Chg	72.91 73.01 72.91 72.91 -0.07	72.91 73.01 72.91 72.91 -0.07	72.91 73.01 72.91 72.91 -0.07
30 Ind 30 Ind 15 Ind 15 Ind	72.91 73.01 72.91 72.91	72.91 73.01 72.91 72.91	72.91 73.01 72.91 72.91	72.91 73.01 72.91 72.91
Standard & Poor	High Low Close Chg	86.70 86.70 86.70 -0.02	86.70 86.70 86.70 -0.02	86.70 86.70 86.70 -0.02
Composite Industrials Utilities Finance Transportation	86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70	86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70	86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70	86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70 86.70
NYSE Index	High Low Close Chg	172.10 172.10 172.10 -0.07	172.10 172.10 172.10 -0.07	172.10 172.10 172.10 -0.07
Composite Industrials Transportation Utilities Finance	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	Shares Buy Sell	100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000 100,000
Feb. 13 Feb. 12 Feb. 9 Feb. 8 Feb. 7	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000
American Most Actives	Sales Close Chg	172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10
SynTex Corp ARCO PacifiCorp PacifiCorp HudQ Deere HuffCo Thomson Hercal Inc Dome Petri	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10	172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10 172.10
European Stock Index	High Low Close Chg	125.30 125.30 125.30 -0.07	125.30 125.30 125.30 -0.07	125.30 125.30 125.30 -0.07

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton
February 14, 1978)

	High	Low	Close
SUGAR			
Mar	1,800	1,800	1,800
May	1,740	1,740	1,740
Jul	1,740	1,740	1,740
Oct	1,740	1,740	1,740
Dec	1,740	1,740	1,740
Mar	1,740	1,740	1,740
May	1,740	1,740	1,740
Jul			

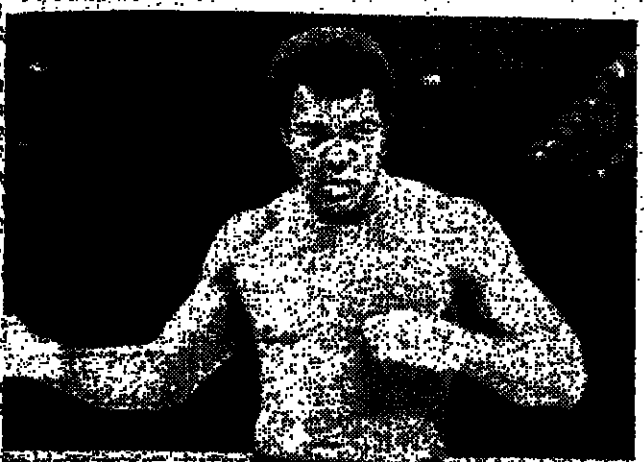
Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—11			
Alexanders	Kala Com	Pearl R	Com
Arnold Sys	Newspow	Reubin C	Southwin
Barker	Pho		
Howard John			
NEW LOWS—65			
APL Co	East Kodak	NasPw 480	
Adams Exp	Elidir Ind	NasPw 70	
Allied	Elidir Ind	Oran	
Allied Malm	Elidir Ind	Oran	
AmCan W	Elidir Ind	Oran	
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Is Still Silent, Dundee Foresees Do of Spinks in 11th or 12th Round

DAVE ANDERSON
VEGAS, Feb. 14 (UPI).—All maintained his vow of public silence after his victory over Spinks in the 11th round of the fight.



shadow-boxing in his last workout before the fight.

Underdog Who Stunned World Predicts a Good Fight

By Jack Hawk

VEGAS, Feb. 14.—A crowd of almost 17,000 was shocked and amazed as Dundee, the underdog, defeated Spinks in the 11th round of the fight.

Dundee, who has been All's trainer throughout his 17-year career as a professional, seemed pleased with the champion's condition.

Spinks, who has been All's trainer throughout his 17-year career as a professional, seemed pleased with the champion's condition.

Spinks, who has been All's trainer throughout his 17-year career as a professional, seemed pleased with the champion's condition.

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Serious Training at Age 7 Soviet Youths' Sports Schools

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Valentina Shkoda is only 8 years old, but she already carries herself with the indications of strength and the poise of a champion.

She is a tiny girl, dwarfed by the bulk of gymnastics equipment crammed into the huge hall that is one of the main classrooms at the Children's Sports School here in Moscow.

She appears to have no fear as she works on the bars and beams and vaults that are the tools of education in the school, and she displays no awkwardness.

When she makes a mistake—the kind of gymnastics blunder that offends the trained eye but is unnoticed among the reporters watching her—she is reprimanded by one of her coaches.

She begins her routine again, the delicate motions of the hands, the graceful arch of the back, the long leg pointed at the head, the long leg pointed at the head.

Valentina does this three hours a day, six days a week for the better part of the year. If the school succeeds, and if Valentina succeeds, you will see her on television during some future Olympic competition.

About 350 children currently attend the Moscow sports school and the training they get is one explanation for the great success of the Soviet Union in gymnastics.

The government has set up an elaborate screening network to identify the most talented children. Those who cannot make the grade are washed out, some-



Valentina Shkoda, 8, at work on gymnastics.

times directed to other sports. Anatoly Rankov, 42, director of the school, told Western reporters during a recent tour that about half the children leave in their first year.

While most of the students are directed to the school by physical education teachers in the regular school system, some are brought by their parents.

"We never turn any children away," Rankov said. "We give them a month or so to see what their abilities are. If they have talent, but not for gymnastics, we try to get them interested in another sport—swimming or diving perhaps."

The youngest children at the school are 7 years old and the

oldest are the 10th-year students.

There are seven male and seven female coaches at the school, while it appears that the children have a good time. It is also clear that the sports training is taken seriously.

A group of 10 little girls was working on one side of the gymnasium. They were apparently perfecting their style in running up to a springboard. They ran down the runway and stopped just before the board.

Another group of little girls was practicing dance before a long row of mirrors at one end of the hall.

Their coach, a woman in her late 20s, was counting through exercises. Occasionally, she would walk up and slap an ankle or foot to warn one of the girls that she was not performing correctly.

On the male side of the hall, about 30 young boys were working on bars, rings and mats.

For the tumblers, a coach was standing alongside a long mat, shouting orders. He would occasionally assist the small boys as they worked on flips and tumbles, using his hands to help them make it through a flip.

Alex Kordin, a member of the Soviet Sports Committee, said nearly half a million children are involved in about 3,200 sports schools run by the government.

In addition, there are 3,013 other schools—apparently not as well developed as these in the government system—that are financed by various trade unions. He pointed out that the children are also attending regular schools for normal studies.

Vanderbilt Vows to Hold Match

Insurance Firm Drops U.S. Davis Cup Event

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 14 (UPI).—Vanderbilt University of the U.S. declared today that the Davis Cup matches will be held there next month, with South Africa participating—despite the boycott of the event.

NLT Corp., a Nashville-based insurance holding company, announced yesterday that it was backing out of a pledge to pay up to \$200,000 toward the expenses of the competition if the event lost money.

The firm said that controversy over the matches has made underwriting the event "improper" for a business "serving millions of Americans with a great diversity of viewpoints."

In other developments: Richard Lapchick, head of

the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport in Society, said the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, the sports arm of the Organization of African Unity, was prepared to authorize a boycott by member nations of all sports events held in the United States if South Africa competed in the matches.

Alex Bailey, author of the book "Boycott," said Nashville could become a lightning rod for a great deal of bitterness about the situation in South Africa if South Africa participated.

The matches are scheduled at Vanderbilt March 17-19. Lapchick's organization and the local chapter of the NAACP have threatened demonstrations at Vanderbilt unless South Africa is barred from participation or the matches are canceled.

NLT, which also owns radio and television stations and the Grand Ole Opry, said in a statement that when it agreed to back the event "we felt we were underwriting an international athletic event that would be good for Nashville and good for Vanderbilt."

In the meantime, controversy has taken it out of that category and made it increasingly inappropriate for involvement by a business enterprise serving millions of Americans with a great

diversity of viewpoints. Therefore, we have felt it prudent to be released from our commitment."

Vanderbilt President Emmett Fields said: "Other proposals to underwrite the matches have been made to Vanderbilt, but no decision has yet been made on them." He declined to say who made the offers.

"The release of NLT from its guarantee will not alter the university's decision permitting the matches to be played in its gymnasium," Fields said.

Lapchick said plans have been made for daily picketing of the matches and for major demonstrations on March 7.

WHA Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
New England	12	1	1	25	14	10
Quebec	11	2	1	23	14	11
Montreal	10	3	1	21	14	12
Winnipeg	9	4	1	19	14	13
Edmonton	8	5	1	17	14	14
Calgary	7	6	1	15	14	15
Los Angeles	6	7	1	13	14	16
San Jose	5	8	1	11	14	17
Vancouver	4	9	1	9	14	18
Chicago	3	10	1	7	14	19
Philadelphia	2	11	1	5	14	20
Pittsburgh	1	12	1	3	14	21
Washington	0	13	1	1	14	22

WHA Leaders

Player	G	A	Pts
Tardif, Quebec	12	10	22
V. Wilson, Winnipeg	11	9	20
Rehberg, Winnipeg	10	8	18
St. Louis, Quebec	9	7	16
Cloutier, Quebec	8	6	14
Plsek, Cincinnati	7	5	12
St. Louis, Quebec	6	4	10
LaPointe, Houston	5	3	8
St. Louis, Quebec	4	2	6
St. Louis, Quebec	3	1	4
St. Louis, Quebec	2	0	2
St. Louis, Quebec	1	0	1
St. Louis, Quebec	0	0	0

NBA Results

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Detroit	125	New Jersey	115
San Antonio	108	Phoenix	102
Los Angeles	105	Golden State	98
San Diego	102	Portland	95
Seattle	98	Utah	92
Phoenix	95	San Antonio	88
Golden State	92	Los Angeles	85
Portland	88	San Diego	82
Utah	85	Seattle	78
San Antonio	82	Phoenix	75
Los Angeles	78	Golden State	72
San Diego	75	Portland	68
Seattle	72	Utah	65
Phoenix	68	San Antonio	62
Golden State	65	Los Angeles	60
Portland	62	San Diego	58
Utah	60	Seattle	55
San Antonio	58	Phoenix	52
Los Angeles	55	Golden State	50
San Diego	52	Portland	48
Seattle	50	Utah	45
Phoenix	48	San Antonio	42
Golden State	45	Los Angeles	40
Portland	42	San Diego	38
Utah	40	Seattle	35
San Antonio	38	Phoenix	32
Los Angeles	35	Golden State	30
San Diego	32	Portland	28
Seattle	30	Utah	25
Phoenix	28	San Antonio	22
Golden State	25	Los Angeles	20
Portland	22	San Diego	18
Utah	20	Seattle	15
San Antonio	18	Phoenix	12
Los Angeles	15	Golden State	10
San Diego	12	Portland	8
Seattle	10	Utah	5
Phoenix	8	San Antonio	2
Golden State	5	Los Angeles	0
Portland	2	San Diego	0
Utah	0	Seattle	0
San Antonio	0	Phoenix	0
Los Angeles	0	Golden State	0
San Diego	0	Portland	0
Seattle	0	Utah	0
Phoenix	0	San Antonio	0
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